

SOUTHERN PIONEER.

AND CARROLL, CHOCTAW AND TALLAHATCHIE COUNTIES ADVERTISER.

By G. W. H. BROWN.

CARROLLTON, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY AUGUST 7, 1841.

VOL. I.—NO. 34.

east quarter section 25, township twenty-four, range two east, containing 241 and 62 hundredths acres—was purchased by Wm M. Beal, on 6th December eighteen hundred and thirty-four. Printer fee 14d.

Also, the east half south east quarter section twenty-eight, township twenty-four, range two east, containing 79 and eighty-eight hundredths acres; was purchased by A. S. Campbell & C. Dart, on 6th Dec. eighteen hundred and thirty-four. Pr fee eight dolls.

Also, the west half of south east quarter, and east half south west quarter section twenty-eight, town. 24, range two east, containing 159 and 76 hundredths acres; was purchased by A. S. Campbell & C. Dart, on Dec 20, 1834. Pr. fee ten dollars.

Also, the north half and west half south east gr. section 32, township twenty-four, range two east, containing 477 and 30 hundredths acres; was purchased by Wm M. Beal on 6th Dec 1834. Pr fee 15d.

Also, Lot No. 16, section 6, township twenty-four, range one east, containing 32 and 35 hundredths acres was purchased by Wm H. Whitaker on Dec 4 1834. Printer fee eight dolls.

Also, Lots No. 4 and 5, section 5th, township 24 range one east, containing 76 and 50 hundredths acres was purchased by Wm H. Whitaker on 4th December 1834. Printer fee eight dolls.

Also, Lots eleven, twelve and thirteen, section 8, township twenty-four, range one east, containing 117 and 99 hundredths acres; was purchased by Wm. H. Whitaker on 4th Dec 1834. Printer fee 10d.

Levied on the above described lands to satisfy the State and County Tax due thereon, as above mentioned. This 16th day of June, 1841.

JNO. H. MONTGOMERY,
Assessor & Collector
Of Tallahatchie County.

(In the presence of)
A. B. BETTS, &
E. E. ARMSTRONG.
Charleston, Miss. June 16th, 1841. 3m.

Prospectus,
For publishing in the town of Carrollton, Carroll county, Miss., a weekly paper to be entitled the

Southern Pioneer,
(By G. W. H. BROWN.)

UNDER the above title of the "SOUTHERN PIONEER," we propose to publish in the town of Carrollton, a new Weekly Paper, devoted to Politics, both State and National, Agriculture, the current news of the day, and the advancement of the great cause of Education. This paper will be devoted to what its conductor believes to be the best interests of the State and country. It will advocate the great Whig cause which you have recently seen so signally triumphant. Believing, that the principle—put forth by the great Whig party as the tenets of its political creed, are the only true ones on which this Government was originally founded, and on which it should be administered, this paper will lend to those principles, whenever and wherever espoused, its humble but cordial support.

No man or set of men, will be by us unscrupulously sustained at the expense of principle. "PRINCIPLES NOT MEN," is our motto—by this rule shall we be governed, and in subjecting all to this test, we shall as we find them, judge with impartiality, admonish with candor, and reprehend with justice. As humble Pioneers in the great cause of political truth, we shall ever point to the cardinal virtues of a representative Government. But, the interests of our State, and more particularly of our country, shall receive at our hands a constant and an earnest advocacy. While our sister counties have been the object of Legislative action, and Executive patronage, the county of Carroll has remained comparatively unknown and unprotected. It shall therefore be our pride, as well as our duty, to develop its vast resources and point out its numerous advantages. The cause of education, the cause of enlightened and progressive civilization, the only true bulwark of a nation's freedom, shall receive that attention its importance demands. In fine, as humble Pioneers in the great crusade against ignorance and error, we shall shoulder our mattock and shovel, and taking our place in the great march of modern improvement, our course shall ever be as Marathon said to Stanley, "ONWARD."

TERMS.—The "PIONEER" will be published every Saturday morning at FIVE DOLLARS in advance, or SIX DOLLARS at the expiration of six months, or SIX DOLLARS FIFTY at the end of the year.

NO PAPER WILL BE DISCONTINUED UNTIL ALL ARREARAGES ARE PAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per square (—) for the first, and ONE DOLLAR for each subsequent insertion. The number of insertions must be marked upon the ad. or it will be published until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

From one to ten lines constitute a square.

Articles of a personal nature, whenever admitted will be charged at double the above rates. Political circulars or public addresses, for the benefit of individual or companies, charged as advertisements.

Announcing candidates for office \$10 each.

YEARLY ADVERTISING.—For forty lines, or less, renewable at pleasure, each week, \$65.

Bills for advertising are due when the work is done, and MUST be paid whenever called for.

JOB PRINTING.

In connection with the PIONEER Office, is a large assortment of new and fashionable FANCY TYPE, which enables us to execute all orders for Job Printing in a fine style. We solicit patronage in this line, at prices the same as other well regulated offices in Mississippi. Orders from Attorneys, Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., promptly attended to.

ALL JOB WORK—CASH.

Letters or Communications to the publisher must be POST-PAYED, or they will not be taken out.

Watches and Clocks
REPAIRED.

THE subscriber has settled himself permanently in Middleton, Carroll county, Mississippi, where he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to his care, with neatness and despatch.

R. T. JOHNSON.
Middleton, April 17, 1841. 18-16

A Card.

T. S. & J. P. AYRES,
Attorneys at Law—Carrollton, Miss.

Their Office is the same formerly occupied by Marsh & Ayres.

January 1, 1841. 4-15

Republican Whig Ticket.



For Governor,
DAVID G. SHATTUCK, of Carroll.

For Congress,
ADAM L. BINGAMAN, of Adams,
WILLIAM R. HARLEY, of Marshall.

For Secretary of State,
LEWIS G. GALLOWAY, of Holmes.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
JAMES J. ALLEN, of Hinds.

For State Treasurer,
WILLIAM G. CRAWLEY, of Perry.

For Attorney General,
ROBERT HUGHES, of Hinds.

Union of the Whigs for the honor of the State.

The following is an extract from a corresponding letter to the Memphis "Enquirer," dated "De Soto County Miss. July 26, 1841."

The letter is written under the head of "Mississippi Politics," and we have no doubt upon a perusal will bring the purple blush to the cheek of many a locofo, alias factionist.

The leading men of the party have very little feeling in common with the plain citizen as to the ultimate degradation of the State, if they can only reach the different stations to which they aspire. We consider the anti-bond hobby, mounted by the party, for the purpose of riding again into power in this State, as one of the most contemptible, swindling and degrading subterfuges which could possibly have been resorted to. It will ever, in all time to come stick as a curse, and sink the party into the lowest regions of perdition. The result of this agitating question is eyed with eagerness throughout the Union. With such a man as Judge Shattuck as our champion, we have good reasons to anticipate a brilliant victory;—a victory of honest principles over those of high-handed swindling.

"Judge Shattuck, the whig candidate, opened the debate, occupying about two hours.—And the candid of his political opponents present, will bear me out in the assertion, that he not only made a highly favorable impression on the minds of the audience generally, that he is a sound, excellent and intelligent gentleman, but would also do great honor in the station to which he aspires, both to himself and the State.

"Judge Shattuck is a plain, straight-forward, honest and impressive debater. There is no obfuscation in his ideas or language; no verbiage, no garbage. You are obliged to understand him.

"The main subject of argument between the two aspirants was respecting the payment by the State, of her bonds issued to the Union Bank. A question which never should have become a question—and which unfortunately for the State, has degraded it, or the party who avows the non-paying course, in the eyes of all honorable men abroad. It is a loco-loco hobby to regain power, and the scarecrow cry of "increased taxation" is the raw-head and bloody bones, with which they attempt to frighten the people. It is a cunning, agrarian appeal to the cupidity of the base, telling them that if the State pays her bonds or notes, they will all have to be taxed a little to enable her to do it. Upon the honest and intelligent, such appeals will fall harmless; the dishonest and base will be influenced by them;—the prejudice of party too, constrains many to fall into the heretical measure; whilst there are doubtless some, who, from incorrect knowledge, honestly imbibe the error. The main body however, are the loco-foco forces;—tho I am proud to state that a very respectable portion of the intelligent Democrats have broken ground with the loco-focos, and are for preserving the integrity and honor of the State. There are other loco-focos who, altho they believe the State ought to pay her bonds, are too firmly wed to their party, to cut loose on so trivial a difference. A very few whigs only have imbibed the error.

"Upon this immensely important question to the character of our State, the arguments of Judge Shattuck, denouncing the abominable non-paying doctrine of his opponent, were clear, powerful, eloquent and overwhelming. And no one present could fail to contrast the easy, fluent, cogent, straight-forward and convincing arguments of the Judge, in favor of preserving the plighted faith of the State,

with the labored, flimsy, strained, unintelligible and satisfactory views of his opponent.—The difference was wide, and the audience plainly made it manifest by their frequent demonstrations of delight during the progress of the Judge.

As a Mississippian, and a citizen of De Soto county, I rejoice to state that Judge Shattuck was listened to with eager and satisfactory attention. The impression he made was deep, and his views certainly met with a warm response from a large majority of his hearers.

Not so with his opponent;—the people became restless and dissatisfied; and although it was early in the afternoon, his hearers hastily became fewer and farther off as well as between; they did not relish his notions of State honesty at all. Judge Shattuck gained a brilliant victory, and will receive a handsome majority in De Soto. Many of our intelligent Democrats declare their intention to vote for him. Unless he be elected by a larger majority than has been cast for Governor during the last six or eight years, thousands err in opinion.

I had well nigh forgotten to mention that Mr. Tucker became so annoyed and petulant from the inattention of the people, during his vain and unsatisfying effort to persuade them that the State ought not to pay her notes, that he made several irritable and uncivil calls upon them for silence and attention to his speech—and whilst Judge Shattuck was barely being introduced to a gentleman in the farther end of the court-room, he became so nervous and fretful as to bawl out to his gentlemanly and courteous competitor, saying, "if you are making another speech Judge Shattuck, I'll stop until you get through." Looks, corresponding in amiability with the expression, flashed with it, as the lightning with the thunder. I stood beside Judge S. at the moment, and considered the remarks of the speaker exceedingly uncalled for, ill tempered and uncivil. No doubt he dreaded "another speech" from the Judge. And his frightened fancy really seemed to conjure a few mere words of introduction from the Judge, into an actual second broadside from his terrible battery, the first of which so riddled and raked his "long, low, black, piratical-looking," nonpaying bond craft."

The following short article we publish in our paper for the purpose of inculcating a faint idea in the cranium of our loco-foco friends, of the odium which will inevitably spring in the bosom of the citizens of our neighboring States, should a denial of the payment of the State Bonds be the ultimate consequence of their hideous exertions. The "Concordia (La) Intelligencer" puts forth the following:

"The Mississippi papers are filled with essays, editorials and arguments about the bond question. 'The Bond question!—what is that?' asks a Louisiana reader. Why it is a question, now for the first time raised and gravely debated before the people, whether a State Government would be moral and honest if she were in her sovereign capacity to take a mad notion and be so very foolish as to pay back some six or seven millions of dollars which in her sovereign capacity in good faith she borrowed and squandered among her citizens.—A funny question, aint it? Go it Mississippi! We shall await the issue of this question with some anxiety. It cannot be possible that a proud and independent State will wilfully court dishonor."

THE ANTI-BOND TICKET.

We noticed some time since that there was a little difference of opinion among the anti-bond payers in relation to their candidate for Secretary of State, and we then gave it as our opinion that Woodward would be compelled to stand aside. Since that time the split has become wider. The Mississippian, Columbus Democrat, and Grand Gulf Advertiser have expressed their determination to support Col. W. and the Vicksburg Sentinel avows positively that it will sustain Dr. Williams of Hinds. Dr. Hagan says he "will strike any man off the ticket who attempts to smuggle him (Woodward) on the anti-bond ticket."

We stick to our prediction and back the Sentinel against the whole of them. That paper has already whipped in many of the loco-focos who were disposed to go with us on the bond question, and it will whip in the interior presses whenever they begin to fight shy. The Mississippian talked very valiantly in its last number about the matter, saying in reference to the desire of some of the anti-bonders to get rid of Col. Woodward, "There has been no indication of public opinion, pointing out the propriety of such a course and had there been we should have disregarded it." There are very resolute words and imbued with a very democratic contempt for the opinions of the people, but they will be swallowed again or we are much mistaken. The loco-focos have allowed the anti-bonders to select the candidates for all other offices but this and

they will not keep up the contest long. Dr. Williams will be the candidate.—Natchez Courier.

We give publicity to the following letter from W. Y. Collins, with the reply of Hagan of the Vicksburg Sentinel thereto, and leave the conector to remove the mask and form an opinion of his own. It will be remembered that an effort, rather dictatorial, was made by Mr. Collins to receive Hagan's paper upon certain conditions, in which he failed, the consequences of which was the return of letter and contents back to the writer. So the reader can perceive in this letter the means of resort "necessary" before the name of our friend was permitted an enrolment amongst the list:

"MIDDLETON, July 11, 1841.

DOCTOR HAGAN:—

My Dear Sir—The letter and contents have been received and a number of the Sentinel, with my letter and your reply is before me, which is borrowed, as the Post Master at Middleton, says no paper has come for me.

"I trust you will not be offended when you find five dollars on the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, and as you will not send the paper on my terms, I propose to take it and get along as well as I can, but I trust you will be somewhat regardless of public feeling, and I am sure you cannot take it unkind, when I say to you some of your best friends, democrats, say they have not taken the Sentinel because of the objections stated in my letter of 15th June. Very Respectfully, &c.,

W. Y. COLLINS.

Well we will take pity on you this time and send you the Sentinel; but if we ever hear one word from you about barbarism or civilization until you answer our letter, we will strike your name from our list. As to the democrats who object to our course, we understand them and the class of thieves to which they belong.—They are "rough stealers," and their proper place is with the knaves who want to live on the special privilege which enables the few to rob the many by bank charters.

EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.

McNUTT AND THE UNION BANK.—Governor McNutt, in a letter to Hope & Co; of Amsterdam, in regard to the Union Bank Bonds, says the State will never pay the five millions due on account of them, because they were sold under the par value established by law for their sale. In this we understand the Governor has shown his characteristic disregard of correct information or contempt for truth. We have been assured by one of the former officers of the Union Bank, that that institution more than realized par value in the funds received on account of the sale of the five millions of bonds.

However we cannot expect his excellency to be very accurate, as this anti-bond-paying notion of his is of recent origin. In his message, January 1840, he emphatically declared that the State was bound to pay the five millions for the sale of the Union Bank bonds, and urged that as a reason why the Legislature ought to put that institution into liquidation so as to save as much of its funds as possible. We beg pardon for exposing the inconsistency of A. G. McNutt—the work is as vain as it would be to denounce prostitution in a brothel.

We have not space this week for further remarks on this subject. We will recur to it again in future.—Woodville Republican.

AN IRISH BULL.—"I wish," said a son of Erin, "I could find a place where men don't die, that I might go and end my days there."

We copy the following strange document from the Mills Point (Ky.) Herald. It may be that some one in this region can throw some light on the subject. If any man answering to the name of Anson Whitfield, ever lived in Claiborne County, the fact can very easily be established.—Vicksburg Whig.

[FROM THE MILLS POINT HERALD]

MR. EDITOR:—The citizens of Moscow and neighborhood have been induced from occurrences of a character, that at this time, would be improper to publish, to examine the grave of the individual that was found in the Bayou Desha, in the month of June, 1837, and are led to the belief that this individual came to his death by the hand of violence, and the citizens of Mo-cow have requested that Alvah Nichol, R. N. Lewis, A. J. Caldwell, Samuel C. Beldin, James McFall, G. W. Humphreys, J. D. Lowber, and Wm. Rayner act as a committee for the purpose of discovering the deceiver and the cause of his death. The committee are in possession of evidence sufficient to produce the unanimous belief that the individual found, was a Mr. ANSON WHITFIELD, a gentleman who, some six or eight months before the discovery of this dead man, was attending a law suit in this circuit, (Hickman county, Ky.) and left the neighborhood to return to his home by the way of this place. He had \$1500 in specie in his saddle bags, besides a large quantity of bank paper, which he wished to lay out in the purchase of negroes. To the astonishment of both court and friends

here, (with his heavy suits depending,) although now near four years have elapsed, not the slightest information has ever been received as to the mysterious absence or silence of said Whitfield. His friend, at whose house he made his stay whilst in this county, has written several letters to the place where he formerly understood and believed he resided, to wit: in Claiborne county, Mississippi near the Grand Gulf.

We are also informed that he had sold out in that county, and taken his family near Nashville, Tenn., to which place he intended going, when he left the house of his friend near this place. Now sir, our object is through your assistance, together with other public Journals, to discover whether this Mr. Whitfield is alive, and where he lives so that he may be able to expose this mystery to the world; if he has disappeared in the manner described that we may take such steps as may perhaps lead to the discovery of the perpetrator or perpetrators of this most atrocious deed.—

The committee are informed that Mr. Whitfield has a wife and two daughters and numerous other relations, and make this publication in order that they may come forth in our aid; besides we are informed he has important business in this and adjoining counties now suffering for their attention.

We therefore request that you will give this as many as six insertions in your paper, and we request through your paper that the Nashville Union, Whig and Banner, Clarksville Chronicle, Columbia, Grand Gulf and Port Gibson papers, Raleigh (N. C.) Star, do aid us in our object, and if a charge is made, to forward their accounts to you for payment for two insertions, and to forward to the post office at our place, a copy of each of their papers.

The committee are in possession of the bones of the individual, (which for many important reasons are now kept concealed,) cannot but believe they are the bones of the unfortunate Mr. Whitfield, and it is likely that his friends may upon viewing them, aid us in our object, and we close this our publication, with a call upon the feeling and sympathizing spirit of all good men to aid in ferreting out an act atrocity and barbarity that is heart rending to human nature.

K. N. LEWIS,
Chairman of the Com.

A. J. CALDWELL,
ALVAH NICHOL, } Corresponding Secys.

FROM THE VICKSBURG WHIG

GOV. McNUTT & THE STATE BONDS.

The last Mississippian contains a correspondence between Messrs. Hope & Co, of Amsterdam and Gov. McNutt of Mississippi in relation to the interest now due and unpaid on certain bonds of the State issued for the benefit of the Union Bank. Messrs. Hope & Co. inform the Governor, that they are trustees for the holders of a portion of the bonds, and that they expect the State of Mississippi to take such measures as will ensure the prompt payment of the interest now due, as well as that to become due. To this the Governor replies, that the State is not bound to pay, and that she never will pay the principal or any portion of the interest due or to become due. In support of this position, Gov. McNutt adduces the following argument, if the term argument can be applied to such flimsy pretenses for swindling.

1st. The bonds were sold on a credit.

2d. The currency in which the bonds were made payable, was changed from current money of the United States to Pounds Sterling of great Britain, at the rate of four shillings and six pence to the dollar.

3d. The contract of sale was fraudulent.

4th. The bank of the United States was not authorized to make the purchase.

5th. The bonds were sold at less than their par value, in violation of the charter of the bank.

When we read a notice of the Governor's letter in the Sentinel, and saw it so authoritatively stated that the bond payers 'are forever silenced by this correspondence. We expected, inasmuch as the Chief magistrate of the State had entered the arena in opposition to the payment of the State Bonds, to see some argument advanced, some reason adduced in favor of the position assumed by the locofo party, which should strip it of some of its hideousness, and give it at least the semblance of honesty and fair dealing. In this we have been disappointed, the letter of his Excellency contains nothing but one single item which has not been seen in the Vicksburg Sentinel for the last six months. It is merely a repetition of the stale slang retailed by that paper and caught up by its followers, the small orators of its party. The whole letter is an infamous appeal to the people of Mississippi to turn swindlers, and is a disgrace to the State, from whose chief executive office emanated. There is no man of any party, has the slightest regard for the honor and character of Mississippi, who can read it without